

1600/7

TRANSLATION

OF A

Dutch Description

OF A

COMPLICATED DEFORMITY.

MATTHEW USSEM, native of Cologne, the same whose deformity of the genital parts and bladder I described and delineated in a particular treatise in the year 1782, presents himself again, at the age of twenty years, to shew the surprising alteration in his uncommon deformity.

This perfectly healthy and strong subject, has not on the surface of the abdomen any mark of a navel; however it is not to be believed that he was born without a navel-string, and nourished by the mouth in utero; for at the lower part of the belly, on the left side, a cicatrix appears where the navel-string was attached.

Immediately



Immediately below this, is a prominent, spongy, fleshy tumor, of a lively red colour, the surface of which is continually moistened, and sometimes covered with a white mucus. The tumor extends on both sides downwards, and ends in a short mammillary process, with a small aperture, or cleft, continually emitting by drops, or small streams, a clear fluid : through these apertures the patient can with care, introduce a bent probe, or bougie, to a considerable height ; the tumor has proportionally with his years increased in size, firmness, and wrinkling of the surface, and is but little sensible, except when rudely touched ; there being no teguments of the belly at that part ; it appears that this tumor can be no other than the protuberance of the bladder, whose fore part being wanting, the inside of the back part is pushed out by the pressure of the abdominal viscera, and thus drawn forward and inverted, forms a tumor, the elongated sides of which contain the ureters, whereof the abovementioned clefts are the outlets, and the fluid oozing from thence, must consequently be urine.

Below the tumor, or protrusion of the bladder, appears the deformed penis, of which the following peculiarities merit attention.

The skin and the prepuce are wanting, the whole length of the upper part of the penis, which therefore appears of a lively red ; the defect is supplied nevertheless by a smooth thin membrane, to the edges of which, the skin from all parts join, at the lower parts, the skin is in a natural state, and there the prepuce and the frenulum are seen, but without any opening of the urethra. The head of the penis is split at the upper part, and this splitting lays open the urethra, whilst

whilst on both sides upon the enlarged slit head of the penis, a little elevation has a shallow groove, as a faint indication of the navicular aperture of the urethra, common at this place.

The penis is short and enlarged, its spongy bodies are separate, the urethra which naturally lies between them is open at the upper part, and has the appearance of a continued canal inwards; in this state the penis is seen under the above-mentioned tumor. The membrane or urethra proceeding sideways and forward, ends and joins the skin. Eight years ago I observed a part of the caput gallinaginis at the end of the urethra, under the tumor; but it is now covered by the tumor of the bladder: the transverse cleft between the tumor and penis might be inadvertently supposed deep, but it is shallow and acutely sensible.

The scrotum which some years ago, while the testicles remained in the groin, had a triangular form and wrinkling downward, appears now, after receiving the testicles of a natural shape and enlarged, the left testicle descends a little lower than the right.

On both sides of the tumor of the bladder, can distinctly be felt, under the skin, the protuberances of both sharebones, their separation and unnatural situation, indicating the reason why both spermatic cords, descend more obliquely to the testicles than usual.

Examining the state of the part by the anus, the defect of the natural conjunction of the sharebones is distinctly felt; the distance between them being partly filled up by the deformity of the bladder. At the under part may also be felt a transverse ligament,

ligament, like a cord or thick band, formed by the meeting of the corpora cavernosa, where they join the urethra.

The utensil in which the patient receives the dripping urine, is a kind of inverted flask, one side of which being cut off, the other serves as a shield to cover the ungumented part.

(Signed)

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Amsterdam,

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N. B. The person whose deformity is above described, infirm from his infancy, having learnt no trade to procure a subsistence, has now no other support, than what the generosity of those whose curiosity leads them to see him, prompts them to bestow upon him.

